



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Rowntree, B. S., and Lasker, B. *Unemployment.* Pp. xx, 317. Price \$1.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Much thus far written on the subject of unemployment has been vague in its facts and *a priori* in its methods, if not in its conclusions. Mr. Rowntree's book is not of this type. Like his earlier works, it is based on first-hand study of a local situation. The method of inquiry, as well as the assembling and classifying of facts, measures up to the most exacting requirements of careful work; and conclusions are so qualified as to be safely within the margin of truthful statement.

The study is a review of the problem of unemployment in York, an industrial city of 82,000 inhabitants. On June 7, 1910, a careful canvass of the unemployed of the city was made by sixty chosen agents. Subsequently a detailed and careful investigation was made of the cases recorded by these agents. Of these, 1,278 are described in the following six classes: Youths under nineteen years of age, men who have been regularly employed within the last two years, and are still seeking work, casual workers (male), workers in the building trades, the work-shy (males), and women and girls. Care is taken to emphasize the fact that more than one-half of the total number are habitually workers of the casual type, who suffer from unemployment and irregularity of work rather than from unemployment proper. This is defined as a state of things under which a person, who is seeking for work is "unable to find any suited to his capacities, and under conditions which are reasonable, judged by local standards." Of the unemployed lads, four-fifths of whom had a bad start in life, the majority were below the average in ability and character. Of the second and third classes mentioned (the two principal classes of the unemployed adult male workers), about half were men of good character and physique, while the others were defective in physical, mental or moral ways. In the building trades the unemployed were not a markedly inferior group; and the majority of the women were of good quality, morally and physically. "Leaving aside the work-shy, it may be roughly stated that about one-half of the unemployed in York were not in any way disqualified for work. . . . It is quite a mistake to regard the unemployed problem as primarily one of the character and efficiency of the workers. On the contrary, improved moral and increased technical ability, important as they are, can never solve that problem unless they are associated with wide industrial and economic reforms. Moreover, the defects by which some of the unemployed are handicapped are very frequently the direct outcome of unemployment in the past."

Among interesting suggestions looking toward reform are the following: a large measure of oversight for all lads up to the age of nineteen, with compulsory training during periods of unemployment; afforestation work, so regulated as to meet the ups and downs of the labor market; the decasualization of labor, i.e. the concentrating of all available casual work upon selected men, so as to keep them fully employed; and the decentralizing of town population by developing opportunities for cultivating plots of land in the country. Insurance is regarded as "only one of several measures necessary to lessen the hardships resulting from want of work."

The unemployed at first blush present themselves as an indifferentiated

group of those who live at the lowermost margin. The value of such a study as this is that it breaks up this mass into distinct groups showing specific ailments, each of which may be diagnosed and treated in definite ways.

ROSWELL C. MCCREA.

University of Pennsylvania.

Saileilles, R. *The Individualization of Punishment.* Pp. xliv, 322. Price \$4.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

This volume is fourth in the list of foreign works on criminology selected for translation by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The translation from the second French edition was made by Rachel Szold Jastrow. The material was prepared originally for a course of lectures before the College of Social Sciences at Paris in 1898, and appears substantially in the same form. There has since been much progress and the author, in the preface to the second edition, says: "On many points the volume no longer represents the views of contemporary science; on some issues it no longer expresses my own opinion, or at least not as I should now express myself if I were called to give my views." The change of views, however, both on the part of contemporary science, and of the author, is not fundamental but rather incidental modifications of the details of a system which was then in its initial stages but which has since become a generally established procedure.

The administration of justice by abstract formula was the product of the classic school of philosophy of crime. The arbitrary power of the magistrate was curtailed by the fixing of hard and fast limits, attaching a definite penalty to each specific crime.

While certain radical theories of the modern or scientific school of criminology have been discredited the theories as a whole have resulted in changes little less than revolutionary.

Throughout the modern world a change has come in ideas of criminal justice. To-day it is not the nature of the crime but the character of the criminal that is coming to be regarded as the proper criterion for dealing with the offender. Criminal law remains conservative, especially in the United States, and extra-legal means have been sought through which to obtain justice and at the same time preserve the forms of the law.

It is this individualization of punishment to fit the character of the criminal that the author has endeavored to sketch. He begins with a chapter on The Statement of the Problem, in which he makes clear the distinction between the old objective point of view in which the consequences of the criminal act were of chief importance, and the subjective, in which the character of the criminal constitutes the real social menace. Chapter two is called The History of Punishment, but deals with the conflict of views and their effects rather than a real historical narrative of punishment. Three succeeding chapters deal respectively with the classical, neo-classical, and Italian schools of criminology with special reference to the bearing of the theories upon punishment. The doctrine of responsibility is developed in the sixth and seventh chapters with an attempt at reconciliation between the theories of free will and determinism. The remaining